

**CITY OF GALLUP**

**PRESENTATION**

**TO THE**

**LEGISLATIVE REVENUE STABILIZATION**

**TAX POLICY**

**INTERIM COMMITTEE**

**July 8, 2014**

Mayor Jackie McKinney  
Acting City Manager George Kozeliski

## **FACTS ABOUT GALLUP AND MCKINLEY COUNTY**

**Gallup Trade Area**      The Gallup trade area includes McKinley County and portions of Apache County, Arizona, including the Navajo Nation and the Zuni Pueblo (*See Attachment A*)

**Gallup GRT Collected**      Gallup has approximately \$430 million in sales per year  
Of the \$430 million, \$247 million in sales is taxable  
Gallup's share for FYE 2014 is \$21,217,784 (*See Attachment B*)

**Gallup's Local Option Tax**    Gallup rate is 2.0625% = annual GRT of \$11,600,000

**Gallup's Hold Harmless**      \$3,097,844.32 for FYE 2014

**Enacting new .375% -**      If Gallup enacts the .375% allowed, it will generate approximately \$925,000 annually.

**Estimated gain/loss**      Gallup estimates that if it enacts the .375% option that the annual loss to the City of Gallup will be \$2,175,000. This figure is ignoring any loss in the reduction of sales due to a higher tax rate.

- Tax rate**
- Gallup's current tax rate is 8.3125%
  - If Gallup adds the .375% option, Gallup's tax rate will be 8.6875%
  - If McKinley County adds its allowable .375%, Gallup's tax rate will be 9.0625%

**Flat GRT** The City's taxes for the past few years have been flat and we believe will continue to be flat in the coming years. (*See Attachment B*) Gallup does receive its 1.225% state share in addition to the local option tax mentioned above, however, Gallup's needs far exceed the share of taxes it receives.

**Effect of Increase tax** Gallup believes the resulting rate would be the highest on the I-40 corridor and one of the highest gross receipts tax rates in the State of New Mexico. Gallup believes this high tax rate would be devastating to the local economy and chances for economic growth.

**Effect on County** Gallup does not know the effect on McKinley County, but if the County does place the .375% on goods and services inside the city limits of Gallup, it will raise \$925,000 for the County, the same amount as for the City of Gallup stated above. That is assuming no loss of business because of the higher tax rate.

**Poverty Level** McKinley County is listed as the poorest county in the State of New Mexico with an estimated 38% of all county residents below the poverty level based upon U.S. Census Bureau figures in 2013, and lowest in per capita income. (*See Attachment C*)

## **REDUCTION IN SERVICES IS NOT AN OPTION**

There is no real possibility of reducing budgets because of the high crime rate and demand for public services. City of Gallup police and fire/EMT services cannot be reduced. Over the past five (5) years, crime rates have increased and police calls for service have increased as well. The Gallup Fire Department is the only full time/non-volunteer fire department in McKinley County and responds to calls both in the city, county and Interstate 40.

**Police Calls**      Gallup, unfortunately, is first in per capita property crime, capital murder, burglary, and larceny and second in violent crime for New Mexico municipalities based upon the Uniform Crime Report for the year 2012. (*See attachment D*)

The City presently has 61 full-time sworn police officers and the city council has budgeted for an increase to 67 full time positions in FY 2015, with an estimated cost of \$350,000 for those additional six (6) officers, without equipment for the officers such as squad cars, weapons, uniforms, etc.

Gallup police respond to twice the number of calls per officer, per year than the City of Albuquerque police officers do. Based upon USDOJ numbers for Albuquerque, APD handles approximately 550 calls per officer per year. Based upon McKinley Metro Dispatch numbers, the GPD, with 61 officers, handles over 1,000 calls per officer per year.

**Fire/EMT Calls**      The Gallup Fire Dept. in calendar 2013 responded to 6,356 calls of which 4,094 (68%) were EMT calls for service. Gallup's population has grown less than 5% in the last ten (10) years, but fire department calls for service has increased 35% in the last five (5) years. The Gallup Fire Dept. estimates the 2014 calendar year's calls will

be over 7,000 with approximately 70% being EMT calls. Below is the Gallup Fire Department calls for service for the last 5 years: (*Attachment E for breakdown – 2013*)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CALLS</u>	<u>EMT CALLS</u>
2009	4169	2121
2010	5009	2590
2011	4408	2309
2012	5451	3454
2013	6356	4094
2014(6 months)	3372	2247

**Other Services**      Gallup's other services such as recreational facilities and our libraries are used by county residents, and residents from Arizona, however these facilities, and the operation of these facilities, are supported almost entirely by city residents. We do not have a breakdown of county and Arizona residents that use our swimming pool, ball fields, etc., but a good gauge of use is patrons to the library and children's library in Gallup. The library card holders for our libraries is broken down as follows:

In City Patrons	=	17,242	48.44%
County Patrons	=	17,436	48.99%
Out of County Patrons	=	<u>917</u>	2.57%
TOTALS	=	35,595	100.0%

## **CONCLUSION**

Gallup and McKinley County are unique; with over 70% of the county being federal, non-assessable land. In addition, Gallup is the only major city in the county and provides services for not only its residents, but for a large portion of McKinley County residents and nearby residents of Arizona that live on the Navajo Reservation.

McKinley County has the highest poverty rate and lowest per capita income in the state. GRT revenues for Gallup and McKinley County are not increasing and the “hold-harmless” loss will not be made up by natural growth.

There is no real possibility of reducing budgets because of the high crime rate and demands for public services. Poor areas of this state need more governmental services than well-off areas. Raising local taxes is neither fair, nor productive. Raising GRT to the highest level in the state would impose additional tax burdens on the poorest citizens of New Mexico. Further, it would make it more difficult to recruit new businesses and retain existing businesses, which are critical to maintaining tax receipts even at current levels.

Permitting Gallup and McKinley County to retain their “hold-harmless” distributions on the basis of poverty would not “open the door” to other claims on the same basis.

a) McKinley County’s poverty rate far exceeds that of other counties. The counties with poverty rates closest to McKinley County (Torrance and Cibola) and their municipalities already retain their hold-harmless distributions based on size.

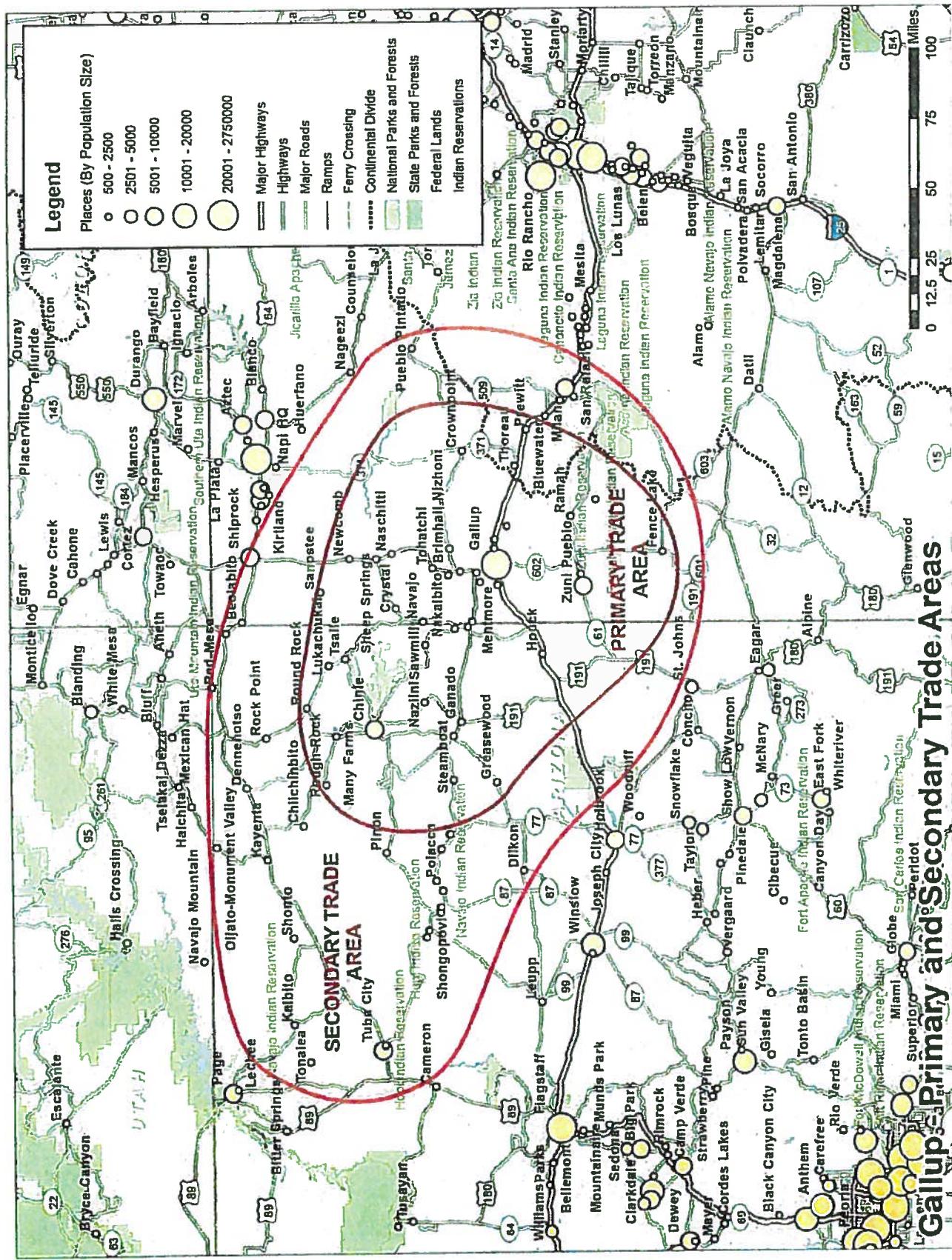
b) McKinley County's per capita income rate is well below that of any other county and the counties with income closest to it (Cibola, Union and Guadalupe) and their cities already retain their hold-harmless.

c) Currently 60% of New Mexico's counties and 80% of its cities will continue to receive "hold-harmless" distributions. It seems inconsistent to deny these distributions to Gallup and McKinley County which serve the poorest citizens in the state based upon population alone. Gallup and McKinley County simply have very high numbers of the very poor. McKinley County, Gallup included, has a larger actual number of individuals living in poverty than the next four counties combined when based upon the percentage of poverty. (*See attachment C*) [McKinley = 27,296 vs. Torrance, Cibola, San Miguel and Socorro combined = 24,331]

d) Not only is McKinley County the poorest in New Mexico, it is surrounded by other poor areas: Cibola County, the reservation portion of San Juan County and Apache County, Arizona, the poorest county in Arizona.

The final graph provided (Attachment F), summarizes the effects of HB641 on Gallup's GRT over the coming years. This drop in GRT and the continued need for services, and more likely, the need for increased services to the residents of the poorest county in the State of New Mexico will be devastating. Gallup and McKinley County are unique and need to retain their "hold harmless" payments.

# **Attachment A**



# **Attachment B**

**CITY OF GALLUP, NEW MEXICO**  
**FY 2014**

**Gross Receipts Tax Monthly Estimate**

Rows (1-10) show the actual monthly gross receipts (GRT) collections for the General Fund. In row (12) the average monthly GRT is calculated for each month. Row (13) shows what percentage of the annual total each month is for the FY 05-13 period. February receipts are 9.53% of the annual GRT and it is the highest single month. Oct. and Jan. are the least productive GRT months. Row (15) shows what needs to be collected in FY 2013 to meet the annual GRT budget if FY 2013 follows the normal trends shown in row (12). Row (17) shows the actual GRT for each month during FY 2014. Row (19) shows the projected annual deficit or surplus for FY 2014 based on the actual GRT received in row (17) and the normal trend shown in row (12). The projections shown in row (22) are cumulative for the fiscal year. These projections should not be considered reliable until September or October when three-four months of actual GRT returns are known.

The data in the table below is the combined revenue from the .25% Infrastructure Tax, 1.225% State Shared Gross Receipts Tax, and the 1.50% Municipal Gross Receipts Tax. Since the Municipal Gross Receipts Tax was raised from 1.25% to 1.5% on July 1, 2008 the shaded area has been adjusted by a factor of 1.092 to reflect the revenue that a total tax rate of 2.975% would have raised throughout the entire time period on the table. To obtain the actual tax received by the City in the shaded months these numbers must be multiplied by .91575 to reflect the 2.725% tax rate that was in place during the times reflected in the shaded areas. July and August 2008 (FY 2009) are shaded because of the two month lag period between the tax being levied and the City receiving the tax revenue. This is reflected by the fact that February has the highest tax revenues because it reflects December (Christmas sales) receipts.

*IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE FIGURES IN ROW 19 ARE NOT RELEVANT UNLESS THERE IS AN ENTRY FOR THAT MONTH IN ROW 17.  
IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE PROJECTIONS IN ROW 19 BECOME MORE ACCURATE AS THE FISCAL YEAR PROGRESSES; THE  
CITY DOES NOT CONSIDER LINE 19 SERIOUSLY UNTIL AT LEAST THE SEPTEMBER DATA IS ENTERED IN LINE 17.*

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total
1	FY 2005	\$ 1,583,408	\$ 1,493,051	\$ 1,462,045	\$ 1,380,601	\$ 1,345,434	\$ 1,498,567	\$ 1,337,180	\$ 1,638,414	\$ 1,303,762	\$ 1,637,376	\$ 1,459,503	\$ 1,581,366
2	FY 2006	\$ 1,347,315	\$ 1,534,653	\$ 1,513,059	\$ 1,225,984	\$ 1,681,645	\$ 1,566,958	\$ 1,457,981	\$ 1,828,730	\$ 1,478,683	\$ 1,597,007	\$ 1,659,746	\$ 1,529,206
3	FY 2007	\$ 1,550,372	\$ 1,645,331	\$ 1,516,292	\$ 1,346,357	\$ 1,826,894	\$ 1,568,429	\$ 1,389,376	\$ 1,742,052	\$ 1,630,259	\$ 1,555,455	\$ 1,585,578	\$ 18,906,173
4	FY 2008	\$ 1,643,514	\$ 1,695,752	\$ 1,682,522	\$ 1,729,952	\$ 1,729,442	\$ 1,636,671	\$ 1,749,876	\$ 1,935,071	\$ 1,657,707	\$ 1,695,216	\$ 2,247,197	\$ 1,625,131
5	FY 2009	\$ 1,880,173	\$ 1,914,835	\$ 1,696,480	\$ 1,674,773	\$ 1,471,314	\$ 1,605,818	\$ 1,529,310	\$ 1,861,966	\$ 1,713,174	\$ 1,713,579	\$ 1,599,442	\$ 20,201,312
6	FY 2010	\$ 1,589,369	\$ 1,718,647	\$ 1,552,521	\$ 1,684,297	\$ 1,653,155	\$ 1,592,520	\$ 1,612,433	\$ 1,938,809	\$ 1,635,025	\$ 1,699,389	\$ 1,920,063	\$ 19,576,960
7	FY 2011	\$ 1,947,497	\$ 1,946,681	\$ 1,676,761	\$ 1,630,270	\$ 1,603,376	\$ 1,454,428	\$ 1,913,483	\$ 1,786,423	\$ 1,827,974	\$ 1,786,870	\$ 21,003,424	\$ 17,111,740
8	FY 2012	\$ 1,616,025	\$ 1,848,477	\$ 1,700,648	\$ 1,738,457	\$ 1,611,000	\$ 1,607,016	\$ 1,798,313	\$ 1,968,649	\$ 1,778,790	\$ 1,811,481	\$ 1,703,429	\$ 20,885,714
9	FY 2013	\$ 1,841,273	\$ 1,923,186	\$ 1,776,916	\$ 1,776,916	\$ 1,692,677	\$ 1,887,043	\$ 1,874,467	\$ 1,785,819	\$ 1,684,701	\$ 1,735,244	\$ 1,930,749	\$ 21,607,481
10	FY 2014	\$ 1,790,761	\$ 1,795,385	\$ 1,824,631	\$ 1,781,373	\$ 1,666,118	\$ 1,721,228	\$ 1,659,445	\$ 1,989,271	\$ 1,541,562	\$ 1,888,352	\$ 1,748,390	\$ 21,217,784
11	FY 2015												\$ -
12	Average	\$ 1,663,710	\$ 1,750,246	\$ 1,629,089	\$ 1,552,453	\$ 1,652,005	\$ 1,612,663	\$ 1,562,785	\$ 1,874,494	\$ 1,615,937	\$ 1,689,028	\$ 1,752,952	\$ 19,964,228
13	% of total	8.33%	8.77%	8.16%	7.78%	8.27%	8.08%	7.83%	9.39%	8.09%	8.46%	8.78%	8.06%
14	FY 2014												
15	Budget	\$ 1,740,442	\$ 1,830,969	\$ 1,703,178	\$ 1,624,054	\$ 1,728,197	\$ 1,687,040	\$ 1,634,863	\$ 1,960,948	\$ 1,690,466	\$ 1,766,928	\$ 1,833,800	\$ 1,684,115
16	FY 2014												
17	Actual	\$ 1,790,761	\$ 1,795,335	\$ 1,824,631	\$ 1,781,373	\$ 1,666,118	\$ 1,721,228	\$ 1,659,445	\$ 1,989,271	\$ 1,541,562	\$ 1,888,352	\$ 1,811,319	\$ 1,748,390
18	FY 2014												
19	Proj. Diff.	\$ 603,829	\$ 85,879	\$ 539,047	\$ 888,415	\$ 560,151	\$ 537,756	\$ 507,146	\$ 478,176	\$ 227,011	\$ 349,934	\$ 292,061	\$ 332,784

**TABLE OF ENACTMENT DATES - MUNICIPAL LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES**

(To be updated every time an ordinance is enacted, amended or repealed.)

3/27/2014

**MUNICIPALITY:** City of GALLUP, McKinley County

**Tax Period:** 7/1/2014 through 12/31/2014

**MUNICIPAL CDP:** 13-14  
**Signature:** *John Chittenden, Mayor of Gallup*  
**Date:** 4/7/14

Type of Tax	Ordinance Number	Effective Date	Dedication	Sunset or Amendment Date (if applicable)	Rate
Municipal Gross Receipts - 1st 1/4%	S-419	JAN. 81	General Fund		0.2500%
Municipal Gross Receipts - 2nd 1/4%	S-419	JAN. 81	General Fund		0.2500%
Municipal Gross Receipts - 3rd 1/4%	S-438	JAN. 82	General Fund		0.2500%
Municipal Gross Receipts - 4th 1/4%	S-482	JAN. 85	General Fund		0.2500%
Municipal Gross Receipts - 5th 1/4%	S-86-4	JAN. 87			0.2500%
Municipal Gross Receipts - 6th 1/4%	S2008-1	JULY 2008	ADA Compliance		0.2500%
Municipal Environmental Gross Receipts 1/16%	S90-4	JAN. 91	Environmental Services		0.0625%
Municipal Infrastructure Gross Receipts - 1st 1/16%	S92-3	JULY 92	General Fund		0.0625%
Municipal Infrastructure Gross Receipts - 2nd 1/16%	S92-3	JULY 92	General Fund		0.0625%
Municipal Infrastructure Gross Receipts - 3rd 1/16%	C2000-3	JAN. 2001	Payment of Special Obligation Bonds and Infrastructure Improvements		0.0625%
Municipal Infrastructure Gross Receipts - 4th 1/16%	C2000-3	JAN. 2001	Payment of Special Obligation Bonds and Infrastructure Improvements		0.0625%
Federal Water Project Gross Receipts - 1/4%	S2012-5	JAN. 2013	Repay loan for construction, operation of Navajo-Gallup water supply project.		0.2500%
Municipal Quality of Life Gross Receipts					
Municipal Regional Spaceport Gross Receipts					
Municipal Higher Education Gross Receipts					
Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts - 1%					
Total Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Rate					2.0625%
County Gross Receipts Tax Rate					1.1250%
State Gross Receipts Tax Rate - 5.125%					5.1250%
Total Combined Rate of all Ordinances Including County and State Gross Receipts Tax Rates					8.3125%

# **Attachment C**

Summary of  
Small Area Income and Poverty Estimate (SAIPE)  
All Ages in Poverty

New Mexico Overall		20.6%	
Lowest 5 Counties	County	% in Poverty	# of People in Poverty
30)	Socorro County	28.1	4,782
31)	San Miguel County	28.4	7,912
32)	Cibola County	28.8	7,160
33)	Torrance County	29.1	4,477
34)	McKinley County	37.7	27,296

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program, December 2013.*

*MODEL BASED ESTIMATES: The data provided are indirect estimates produced by statistical model-based methods using sample survey, decennial census, and administrative data sources. The estimates contain error stemming from model error, sampling error, and nonsampling error. For methodology see:  
<http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/methods/index.html>*

**Small Area Income and Poverty Estimate (SAIPE)**

*All ages in Poverty*

*2012 - New Mexico*

*- All Counties*

Year	FIPS	County	Total Population	Poverty Population	Poverty Rate	SAIPE Estimate	Margin of Error	Sampling Error	Nonsampling Error
2012	35000	New Mexico	2,044,796	421,123	411,829 to 430,417	20,6	20.1 to 21.1		
2012	35001	Bernalillo County	662,496	119,527	111,804 to 127,250	18,0	16.8 to 19.2		
2012	35003	Catron County	3,632	883	693 to 1,073	24,3	19.1 to 29.5		
2012	35005	Chaves County	64,038	13,897	11,693 to 16,101	21,7	18.3 to 25.1		
2012	35006	Cibola County	24,842	7,160	5,862 to 8,458	28,8	23.6 to 34.0		
2012	35007	Colfax County	12,790	2,373	1,896 to 2,850	18,6	14.9 to 22.3		
2012	35009	Curry County	48,847	8,837	7,181 to 10,493	18,1	14.7 to 21.5		
2012	35011	DeBaca County	1,915	422	334 to 510	22,0	17.4 to 26.6		
2012	35013	Dona Ana County	209,856	55,752	50,222 to 61,282	26,6	24.0 to 29.2		
2012	35015	Eddy County	53,746	8,349	6,799 to 9,899	15,5	12.6 to 18.4		
2012	35017	Grant County	28,782	6,455	5,268 to 7,642	22,4	18.3 to 26.5		
2012	35019	Guadalupe County	4,037	1,035	801 to 1,269	25,6	19.8 to 31.4		
2012	35021	Harding County	706	117	91 to 143	16,6	12.9 to 20.3		
2012	35023	Hidalgo County	4,722	1,109	853 to 1,365	23,5	18.1 to 28.9		
2012	35025	Lea County	64,123	9,875	8,068 to 11,682	15,4	12.6 to 18.2		
2012	35027	Lincoln County	20,135	3,962	3,212 to 4,712	19,7	16.0 to 23.4		
2012	35028	Los Alamos County	18,057	648	504 to 792	3,6	2.8 to 4.4		
2012	35029	Luna County	24,473	6,688	5,328 to 8,048	27,3	21.7 to 32.9		
2012	35031	McKinley County	72,397	27,296	25,011 to 29,581	37,7	34.5 to 40.9		
2012	35033	Mora County	4,692	1,206	937 to 1,475	25,7	20.0 to 31.4		

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program, December 2013

**MODEL BASED ESTIMATES:** The data provided are indirect estimates produced by statistical model-based methods using sample survey, decennial census, and administrative data sources. The estimates contain error stemming from model error, sampling error, and nonsampling error. For methodology see: <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/methods/index.html>

**Small Area Income and Poverty Estimate (SAIPE)**  
**All ages in Poverty**      - All Counties  
**2012 - New Mexico**

2012	35035	Otero County	63,663	15,441	13,411 to 17,471	24.3 21.1 to 27.5
2012	35037	Quay County	8,722	2,091	1,652 to 2,530	24.0 19.0 to 29.0
2012	35039	Rio Arriba County	40,012	8,806	7,358 to 10,254	22.0 18.4 to 25.6
2012	35041	Roosevelt County	19,289	4,293	3,480 to 5,106	22.3 18.1 to 26.5
2012	35043	Sandoval County	134,792	18,502	16,131 to 20,873	13.7 11.9 to 15.5
2012	35045	San Juan County	126,900	25,802	22,980 to 28,624	20.3 18.1 to 22.5
2012	35047	San Miguel County	27,835	7,912	6,627 to 9,197	28.4 23.8 to 33.0
2012	35049	Santa Fe County	144,087	24,714	21,927 to 27,501	17.2 15.3 to 19.1
2012	35051	Sierra County	11,609	3,088	2,450 to 3,726	26.6 21.1 to 32.1
2012	35053	Socorro County	17,014	4,782	3,837 to 5,727	28.1 22.5 to 33.7
2012	35055	Taos County	32,552	8,230	6,971 to 9,489	25.3 21.4 to 29.2
2012	35057	Torrance County	15,363	4,477	3,641 to 5,313	29.1 23.7 to 34.5
2012	35059	Union County	3,756	768	610 to 926	20.4 16.2 to 24.6
2012	35061	Valencia County	74,914	16,628	14,575 to 18,681	22.2 19.5 to 24.9

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program, December 2013*

**MODEL BASED ESTIMATES:** The data provided are indirect estimates produced by statistical model-based methods using sample survey, decennial census, and administrative data sources. The estimates contain error stemming from model error, sampling error, and nonsampling error. For methodology see: <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/methods/index.html>

**Per Capita Personal Income\*, New Mexico Counties 2001-2011**

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>r</sup>	2010 <sup>r</sup>	2011 <sup>P</sup>
New Mexico <sup>1</sup>	\$24,751	\$24,977	\$25,639	\$27,092	\$28,641	\$30,209	\$31,675	\$33,490	\$32,200	\$32,940	\$34,133
Bernalillo	30,354	30,069	30,473	31,540	32,867	34,672	35,611	36,664	35,273	35,328	36,233
Catron	16,910	16,989	17,904	19,589	21,171	20,946	21,379	24,200	24,730	26,363	29,113
Chaves	22,169	21,959	22,169	23,628	24,623	26,270	28,597	30,672	27,105	29,010	30,319
Cibola	15,301	16,508	17,792	18,791	20,727	22,098	22,539	24,073	24,645	25,373	25,965
Colfax	22,851	22,730	24,079	24,929	26,171	26,872	28,563	31,346	31,099	31,730	34,359
Curry	22,995	23,156	24,267	26,358	27,625	28,636	31,560	34,711	34,103	36,710	39,844
De Baca	23,154	22,148	22,913	24,575	25,094	25,969	26,851	31,068	28,302	32,027	37,454
Dona Ana	20,086	20,746	21,235	22,587	24,017	25,075	26,772	28,325	28,436	29,431	29,963
Eddy	24,410	24,944	26,398	27,390	29,931	32,572	34,854	40,382	36,681	40,803	41,539
Grant	19,889	19,753	20,428	22,756	24,795	26,128	27,892	30,907	29,357	30,389	32,854
Guadalupe	15,131	15,044	15,637	17,311	18,428	18,647	19,182	21,515	22,556	24,436	26,426
Harding	36,237	29,004	31,765	33,566	33,882	30,842	28,501	34,335	32,196	38,986	48,067
Hidalgo	17,153	16,809	17,602	19,481	21,491	23,336	25,303	29,062	29,159	30,746	32,425
Lea	22,742	21,674	23,033	24,673	26,644	29,569	32,302	37,768	32,329	34,607	37,898
Lincoln	21,560	21,746	22,062	23,161	24,530	25,457	28,091	30,751	29,354	30,820	32,309
Los Alamos	47,341	48,985	51,134	54,326	57,851	57,438	57,597	61,472	59,431	59,237	60,719
Luna	16,420	17,349	18,207	19,349	21,243	21,935	23,640	25,232	26,652	28,520	29,338
McKinley	15,194	16,035	17,141	18,032	19,324	19,991	21,649	22,649	23,585	23,964	24,079
Mora	16,571	17,251	18,181	19,610	20,186	20,352	21,575	24,017	25,440	26,295	27,908
Otero	19,079	20,031	20,395	21,419	22,413	23,424	24,709	26,066	27,042	29,054	30,154
Quay	20,563	19,733	20,879	22,691	24,751	25,518	27,319	29,004	29,450	31,163	33,385
Rio Arriba	19,365	20,513	21,859	23,169	24,260	24,830	25,895	27,529	27,868	28,504	28,888
Roosevelt	21,993	22,157	22,502	25,428	25,521	25,029	27,778	30,549	27,760	30,887	32,595
Sandoval	25,790	25,239	25,098	26,483	27,841	29,056	30,173	31,796	30,956	31,634	32,931
San Juan	21,061	20,600	21,202	22,584	24,388	26,645	28,290	31,519	29,004	29,218	31,373
San Miguel	19,301	20,061	20,994	22,463	23,550	25,074	26,807	28,847	29,532	30,523	31,366
Santa Fe	32,696	33,971	34,454	37,207	39,690	42,276	44,268	45,130	41,854	41,916	43,325
Sierra	19,691	19,338	19,751	21,673	23,242	24,020	26,702	29,562	29,853	31,653	32,974
Socorro	17,992	19,027	19,306	21,471	23,356	24,115	25,741	27,718	27,447	29,155	30,462
Taos	21,274	22,012	23,510	25,223	27,292	28,810	29,961	30,453	29,220	29,921	31,119
Torrance	19,135	19,582	21,183	22,537	24,390	25,027	26,594	28,846	28,407	29,317	30,439
Union	28,510	27,027	25,681	26,666	29,732	27,174	24,268	28,028	26,884	23,644	25,986
Valencia	19,782	20,550	21,758	23,481	24,481	25,722	27,029	28,559	28,008	28,037	28,921

\* Personal income data are by place of residence.  
P Preliminary.  
r Revised.

1 The data for New Mexico shown on county and metro area tables may differ from figures appearing in state tables seen elsewhere in this web site. The data in the state tables became available with the Dept. of Commerce "state releases". The New Mexico data in this table became available with the "county and metro area releases" and are consistent with county and metro area income. The state and county/metro area data follow different revision schedules and were released separately.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data released November 2012.  
Table Prepared by: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico.

# **Attachment D**



# **Attachment E**

# Gallup Fire Department

Gallup, NM

This report was generated on 7/2/2014 4:59:50 PM



## Incident Count per ALL Actions Taken for Date Range

Start Date: 01/01/2013 | End Date: 12/31/2013

12 170 nths

ACTION TAKEN	# INCIDENTS	PERCENT
00 - Action taken, other	1100	18.31%
10 - Fire control or extinguishment, other	79	1.31%
11 - Extinguishment by fire service personnel	32	0.53%
12 - Salvage & overhaul	10	0.17%
16 - Control fire (wildland)	1	0.02%
20 - Search & rescue, other	6	0.1%
21 - Search	64	1.07%
22 - Rescue, remove from harm	5	0.08%
23 - Extricate, disentangle	7	0.12%
30 - Emergency medical services, other	4094	68.14%
31 - Provide first aid & check for injuries	152	2.53%
32 - Provide basic life support (BLS)	86	1.43%
33 - Provide advanced life support (ALS)	14	0.23%
34 - Transport person	37	0.62%
40 - Hazardous condition, other	11	0.18%
41 - Identify, analyze hazardous materials	2	0.03%
42 - HazMat detection, monitoring, sampling, & analysis	9	0.15%
43 - Hazardous materials spill control and confinement	7	0.12%
44 - Hazardous materials leak control & containment	15	0.25%
45 - Remove hazard	4	0.07%
48 - Remove hazardous materials	1	0.02%
50 - Fires, rescues & hazardous conditions, other	3	0.05%
51 - Ventilate	8	0.13%
52 - Forcible entry	3	0.05%
54 - Determine if materials are non-hazardous	1	0.02%
55 - Establish safe area	1	0.02%
60 - Systems and services, other	6	0.1%
63 - Restore fire alarm system	9	0.15%
64 - Shut down system	10	0.17%
66 - Remove water	1	0.02%
70 - Assistance, other	126	2.1%
71 - Assist physically disabled	17	0.28%
73 - Provide manpower	22	0.37%
74 - Provide apparatus	3	0.05%
75 - Provide equipment	4	0.07%

The PERCENTAGE field is calculated by dividing total # of each Action Taken (combined 'Primary Action Taken', 'Additional action taken 1' and 'Additional action taken 2' from the Basic Info 5 screen) by the total # of incidents where an Act

78 - Control traffic	4	0.07%
80 - Information, investigation & enforcement, other	68	1.13%
81 - Incident command	110	1.83%
82 - Notify other agencies.	8	0.13%
84 - Refer to proper authority	5	0.08%
85 - Enforce codes	1	0.02%
86 - Investigate	123	2.05%
87 - Investigate fire out on arrival	16	0.27%
90 - Fill-in, standby, other	5	0.08%
92 - Standby	43	0.72%
93 - Cancelled en route	23	0.38%

TOTAL:

6356

The PERCENTAGE field is calculated by dividing total # of each Action Taken (combined 'Primary Action Taken', 'Additional action taken 1' and 'Additional action taken 2' from the Basic Info 5 screen) by the total # of incidents where an Act

# **Attachment F**

The graph below shows the best case scenario for the City of Gallup under the new law that shows if the City delays enactment of a new .375% GRT increment until 2020 the City's total losses for FY 16 – FY 30 will be limited to \$14,521,876. If the tax is never enacted the total loss would increase to \$33,235,425.

